Odisha History

Historical Name of Odisha :-

- Kalinga, Utkala, Odra, Udra, Tosali, Mahakantara (Gupta Period), Oddiyana, Kamala Mandala, Oddiyana / Uddiyana, South Kosala, Kangoda, Trikalinga, Odivissa, Jajnagar etc.

→ Study of Coins = Numismatics

→ Mahapadma Nanda (Nanda Dynasty) attacked ruler of Kalinga. (Proof Hati-gumpha inscription at Udayagiri)

Kalinga War

(Already discussed in Ancient His. of India)

- Magadha V/S Kalinga (261 BC)

Proof - 13th Rock Edict at Shahbazgarh (Pakistan)

- Tosali was made capital of Kalinga (After war)

After Maurya - Kalinga

Mahameghavahana (Chedi Dynasty)

→ Mahameghavahana - founder

(Also known as Chedi Dynasty

* important ruler : Kharavela
* Mahameghavahana means - 'Lord of Great Cloud'

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→ Kharavela - 3rd ruler of Chedi Dynasty.
(Follower of Jainism.

→ Capital of Chedi Dynasty:
Sotthivatinagara ≅ Shuktimata
location - Bundelkhand (MP) present

* Capital City during Kharavela -
Kalinganagari or
(modern Sisupalagarh)

→ Great Victory Palace (Mahavijaya Prasadam) - Built by Kharavela
(great builder)

→ Most of information about Kharavela - Hathigumpha inscription in Udayagiri (BBSR)

(* Vriddharaja - Predecessor of Kharavela)

Murunda Dynasty:
(→ seem to be a foreign tribe.
→ Murunda means chief or Head or Lord
- stone inscription called Bhadraka of Maharaja Ganabhadra.

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Sub Regional Kingdom during Gupta

The Matharas:

→ Founder of Matharas dynasty was Visakhavarman.

- Established the dynasty at Sripura (near parlakhemundi)
- rulers of Matharas bear 'Kalingadhipati' title
- Imp. ruler = Shaktivarman
- Prabhanjana Varman – 'Sakala Kalingadhipati' title

* Capital of Matharas dynasty in Kalinga = Simhapura
  (Modern Location = Singupuram, Srikakulam dist, AP)

- Matharas Kings were devotees of Narayana (Vishnu)

Ruler Sequence: (No proof)

Visakhavarman, Umavarman, Sankaravarman, Shaktivarman, Ananta Shaktivarman, Prabhanjana Varman

* Last ruler = Nanda Prabhanjanavarman defeated by Vakataka (end of dynasty)

→ Maharaja Saktivarman = Transferred capital from Simhapura to Pishtapura.

→ Umavarman (Mathara Dynasty) — declared as "Lord of Kalinga"

The Nala Dynasty of Kosala

→ The Nalas rule Kosala in Trikalinga region (Bastar - Koraput - Kalahandi)

→ Capital = Pushkari (Podagarh, Nabarangpur dist)

→ Founder = Vrisabharaja

Son - Varahraja

Bhavadatta Varman

Arthapatiraja

The Parvatadvarakas

- Found near Bolkhandi - Narla region of Kalahandi.

Capital - Parvatadvarka

Imp. ruler - Nandaraja, Tivasekara

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The Meghas

(last ruler - Mahendra Megha
defeated by Samudra Gupta

The Vindyatavis (Nagas)

Imp. ruler - Maharaja Sri Pravarsena

The Sarabhapuriyas

→ Founder was - Sarabharaja

Sub-Regional Kingdom - After Gupta Period

→ The Vigraha
→ The Mudgalas
→ The Sailodbhavas
→ The Mandala State

The Sailodbhavas

→ Founder - Sailodbhava (means born out of rock)

(Dharmaraja I Ranabhita to Madhyamaraja III)
↓ 1st ruler → last ruler

→ Follower of Shaivism.

→ Parashurameshvara Shiva temple at Bhubaneswar proof.

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The Bhauma - Karas

Founder - Kshemankaradeva

→ Capital = Guhadevapataka or
Guheswarapataka
(Jajpur - river bank of Vaitarani)

(1st - Bhauma later - Kara)

→ last ruler = Subhakaradeva V

Important ruler -

Son of Kshemankaradeva ↓

Sivakaradeva I

↓

Subhakaradeva I

↓

Sivakaradeva II

Buddhist King - Known as Sangadasraya

↓

Shantikaradeva I

↓

Subhakaradeva II

↓

Subhakaradeva III

1st women ruler → Tribhuvana Mahadevi I

↓

Shantikaradeva II

onwards → Subhakaradeva IV ↙

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The Somavamsis Dynasty

→ Also known as Pandavamsis.

→ Belong to family of Moon (Chandra)

Founder - Janmejaya I or Mahabhava-gupta

Title - Paramesvara, Paramabhatta-raka, Trikalingadhipati

* Chandihara Yayati II - started the construction of Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar.

→ last ruler = Karnadeva

(Almost starting of Medival odisha history period)

last ruler of Somavamsi was defeated by Anantavarman Vajrahasta V. (Begin of Ganga Dynasty)

Ganga Dynasty:

Capital - Kalinganagara

- After A. Vajrahasta V, Devendravarman Rajaraja deva.

then Chodagangadeva
then Kamarnava
then Raghava
then Rajaraja

Rajaraja II, Anangabhimadeva II, Rajaraja III, Ariyanka Bhima or Anangabhimadeva III

(> Transfer of capital from Kalingan-agar to Abhinava Varanasi Kataka, (present Cuttack)

Narasimhadeva I, Bhanudeva I, Narasimhadeva II, Bhanudeva II, Narasimhadeva III, Bhanudeva III, Narasimhadeva IV, Bhanudeva IV (Last)

* Sun temple at Konark - Narasimhadeva I
Jagannath temple - Anangabhimadeva III

Gajapati Dynasty:

- Gajapati means Lord of elephant

Founder = Gajapati Kapilendradeva

(> Title = Gajapati Gaudeshwara
Nabakoti Karnata Kalabargeswara
- devotee of God Jagannath
- death in 1467 A.D

→ Purusottamadeva:

(> Title = Kanchi Kaveri Legend
Priority to Brahmins

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Prataprudradeva :
- last ruler of Gajapati Dynasty

* Capital city of Gajapati Dynasty = Kataka - Pattana (Cuttack)

The Bhoi Dynasty of Khurda :

Founder - Govinda Vidyadhara (1491-92 AD)

Imp. ruler :-

→ Chakrapratapa
→ Narasimha Jena
→ Raghurama Chhatraraya
→ Ramachandradeva I *

N.B

Last independent ruler of Odisha = Mukunda Deva

Afghan rule in Odisha : (Karrani Dynasty)

→ Sulaiman Khan Karrani first established Islam/ muslim rule in Odisha (1568 AD).

Mughal rule in Odisha :

→ Mughal rule started by the appearance of Man Singh (General of Akbar).

→ Raja Kalyanmal (Governor of Orissa in 1611 AD) - by Jahangir

→ Man Singh got Zamindari of Atul and Patia from Mukundadeva.

→ Raja Kalyanmal was removed from his service in 1617 A.D by Jahangir.

→ After Kalyanmal, Mukarram Khan was appointed by Jahangir as Governor of Orissa in 1617 A.D.

(Hussain Ali, Ahmad Beg Governor of orissa — Jahangir)

Mughal Administration in Odisha:—

Five Sarakar System

1) Jalesvar Sarkar
2) Bhadrak Sarkar
3) Cuttack Sarkar
4) Kalingadandapat
5) Rajahmundry Sarkar

→ In 1728 A.D, Murshid Quli Khan introduced new revenue administration known as Jamma Kamal.

(Aurangzeb period)

Administration of odisha →

Sarkar — divided into Mahals

- Mahals again divided into Talugs & Mauja (last unit of revenue div under mughals)

Head of Sarkar – Faujdar
of Mahal – Choudhury
of Talug – Talugdar
of Mauja – Muqaddam

* As mughal rulers were islamic, so pilgrim tax upon Hindu.

Extra

During Shahjahan – Muhammad Baqar Khan as Governor of odisha.

Orissa Under the Naib Nazim of Bengal

Important ruler –

1) Murshid Quli Khan I
2) Suja-ud-din Muhammad Khan
3) Muhammad Taqi Khan
4) Murshid Quli Khan II
5) Alivardi Khan

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Orissa Under The Maratha

Duration of rule = 1751 AD to 1803 AD

→ Maratha administration started from 1751 by Raghuji Bhonsle I.

Maratha Governors List –

1) Mir Habib 2) Mirza Saleh
3) Sheo Bhatt Sathe
4) Bhawani Pandit
5) Shambhari Ganesh
6) Babuji Naik 7) Madhoji Hari
8) Rajaram Pandit
9) Sadashiv Rao (1793 - 1803)

→ Maratha Administration was copy of Mughal Administration.

→ ~~Subahdar~~ Subahdar – Head of Both civil & military administration

* Sheo Bhatt Sathe – first maratha Subahdar of Orissa

↑
Faujdar
↓
Chauki
thanadar – head of chauki

⊛ Amal – power to investigate civil & criminal case

Modern History of Odisha
(The British Occupation of Odisha)

Portuguese in Odisha

→ First European to make their settlement in odisha.

→ First settlement in Pipili, Balasore.
(Odisha - 1625 AD)

British Rule in Odisha

→ After Battle of Buxar (1764), Robert Clive obtained Orissa as Diwani right from Shah Alam II (1765).

→ First British settlement in odisha — Harishpur (At. Jagatsinghpur)

→ 18 Sep. 1803, Puri was captured by a British Colonel Harcourt.

→ 24 Sep. 1803, Harcourt towards Cuttack.
10 Oct. 1803 - beating of Maratha
14 Oct. 1803 - Capitulation of Barabati fort
(Indicates complete end of Maratha)

→ 22 Sep. 1803, Captain Morgan captured Balasore.

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→ Jan, 1804 - Major Broughton occupied Sambalpur defeating Maratha Governor Tantea Pharnavis.

The Paik Rebellion - 29 March, 1817

↳ Also known as Khurda Rebellion.

- British occupied Khurda in 1803.

→ King of Khurda = Raja Mukundadeva II

Minister = Jayi Rajaguru

(Full Name = Jaya Krushna Rajguru Mohapatra)

1806 - Rajguru hanged

↳ First Martyr (Shaheed) of Odisha

* Another - Bakshi Jagabandhu on odisha - 1st war of Independence

→ Jagabandhu Bidyadhara Mohapatra Bhramarbara Raya = Bisi Jagabandhu

Died = 24 Jan, 1829 - Cuttack

Causes of Paik Rebellion:

- Exploitation
- The Sunset law (Faulty revenue policy - lost the local zamindars & the royals)
- Salt Monopoly
- New currency system (Nov 1804 - introduction of Sicca rupees)

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1857 Revolt - Odisha

Surendra Sai :-

→ Born = Khinda village, Sambalpur

Against - Doctrine of Lapse ↓

If a state lack male successore - British occupy this state

→ Surendra Sai arrest - Hazaribag Jail

(Rama Krushna Samanta Singhar, Chandan Hajuri - Chakhi Khuntia rale emp.) revolted against Sunset Law by Lord Cornwallis.

Tribal Upraising in Odisha

Ghumsar Upraising :

→ Started in 1835

→ Lead By = Dora Bissoi

→ Dora Bissoi was a 'Malkah Bissoi' or 'Head Agent' of the Khonds of Ghumsar area. Arrested by British from Aniegul.

→ After Dora Bissoi, Chakra Bissoi took the lead rale.

Bhuyan Upraising :

→ Organised by Ratna Naik of Keonjhar. Dharanidhar Nayak - Keonjhar

Freedom Struggle in Odisha

Swadeshi Movement :

- 1905, Swadeshi Movement also started in Odisha.
- Meeting in Cuttack Municipal Hall under the presidentship of Janakinath Bose on 20th Aug, 1905.
- Pandit Gopabandhu Das founded the Satyabadi Bana Bidyalaya in 1909.
  - Sakhigopal, Puri
  - 1st HeadMaster - Nilakantha Das
  - Inspired by Deccan Education Society
  - Became a National School - 1921

Non-Cooperation Movement

INC Session - Nagpur Special Session - 1921
- Utkal Pradesh Congress committee
  - Presidentship = Gopabandhu Das
  - Secretary = Bhagirathi Mohapatra
  - Vice-President = Dr. Ekram Rasool

→ Gandhiji visited Odisha - 1921
23 March 1921 - Reached Cuttack
Inspired by Gandhi's speech - women contributed ornament to Tilak Swaraj Fund.

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→ Utkal Swaraj Siksha Parishad - Cuttack

Establishment of

Social worker Training
- Swaraj Ashram (Cuttack)
- Alaka Ashram (Jagatsinghpur by Gopabandhu Choudhury)
- Swaraj Mandire (Balasore by Karunakar Panigrahi & HareKrushna Mahatab)
- Swaraj Sevak Sangh - Cuttack

Resignation from govt. Service

Gopabandhu Choudhury - Deputy Magistrate, Baragarh

Purna Ch. Das
Raghunath Misra — Teaching

Kshetra Mohan Mohanty
Hari Charan Mohanty — Clerk

Pandit Nilakantha Dash = prof of Oriya, Calcutta University

Surendra Nath Das - Sub-Inspector, Balasore

Mohammed Hanif - Excise Sub-Inspector, Bhadrak

* Students Strike - RN High School, Kanika Samaj & Utkal Deepika attract students during Non-cooperation Movement.

* Swaraj Sangeet - Mishra Press fined 25 rs (Sambalpur)

Civil Disobedience Movement in Odisha

→ 28 February 1930 - Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee meeting

Gopabandhu Choudhury - leading role in Civil Disobedience Movement

Satyagrahi
- Lavhastamba Vahini
- Patitapaban Vahini
- Sambalpur Vahini
- Ganjam Vahini

→ First Place in Odisha, Balasore to launch salt satyagraha

Cuttack ——— Balasore (Concluded)

Gopabandhu Choudhury arrested - 08 Aug 1930

- Acharya Harihar took leadership

Place of Starting	Place
Cuttack -	Kujang
Puri -	Kakatpur (Nilakantha Das lead role)
Ganjam -	Niranjan Patnaik & Bisvanath Das (07 May 1930)

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→ Satyagraha arrived at Inchudi -
12 Apr. 1930

1934 - End of Salt Satyagraha in Odisha

Quit India Movement in Odisha

→ 09 August 1942 - Starting of Quit India Movement in Odisha

Ravenshaw College student organised a meeting.

- 14 Aug 1942 - leading by
  - Bibhudendra Misra
  - Suraj Mal Saha
  - Ashoka Das
  - Biren Mitra

  } to support Q.I.M

* Koraput - Laxman Naik (Tentuleiguma)

21 Aug. 1942 gherao of Maithili Police Station.

(slogan = Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai

29 March 1943 - Hang of L. Naik (Berhampur Jail)

only odia saheed

→ 28 Sep. 1942 = Eram village, Basudevpur (Malan Padia) - gathering

decession = Not to pay tax

'Rakta Tertha Eram'

Odisha Province

- First printing press in odisha 1837
  Cuttack Printing Press
  Established by - christian Missionaries

- Utkal Deepika - 1866 by Gouri Sankar Ray (Cuttack)
- Sambad Bahika - 1868 Balasore by Fakir Moha Senapati
- Bodha Dayini - 1861, Balasore (1st odia Magzine)
- Sambalpur Hitaisini - 1889 by Nilamani Bidyaratna

→ 1849 - Collector Cuttack permitted (Bengali) governmental language

Ganjam = Telugu as Governmental lang.

Organization :→

1882 - Utkal Sabha

Utkal Bhasa Unnati Bidhayini Sabha → Balasore

Utkal Bhasa Uddipani Sabha
Utkal Ullasini Sabha ← Cuttack
Utkal Hitabadini Sabha - Ganjam

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→ 1882 Aug 16 - Utkal Sabha by Madhusudan Das
(1st well organized Political Organizn)
President = Chowdhury Kashinath Das
Secretary = Gouri Sankar Ray

1903 - Ganjam Jatiya Samiti
(Khalikot King Mardaraj Dev)

1903 - Utkal Sammilani (16 Session)

→ 1st Session = Dec 30-31, 1903 Cuttack
President = Mayurbhanja King
Sri Ramchandra Bhanj
last Session = 1935 Feb 11, Cuttack
(1934 Feb 04 - Madhu Babu died)

* Odisha Day = 1936 April 01

→ 1907 visited England/London & persuaded British Government to create odisha Province.

* Odisha Boundary Deciding Committee-
1931 Sep. 13 - Govt. of India (03 member)
{ Samuel O'Neil
H. M. Mehta
T. R. Fukan

→ 1935 - Govt. of India Act

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→ First Capital = Cuttack

First Governor = Sir John Austen Hubback

First CM = Shri Harekrushna Mahatab

Odisha at a Glance

Continent - Asia

Country - India

Total Dist = 30

Block = 314

Tahasil = 317

Largest Dist. by Area = Mayurbhanj

Smallest = Jagatsinghpur

Largest village = Bhuban, Dhenkanal

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